

A COWARD.

Talton Hall, the Desperado and Killer of Many Men,

When He Meets Death Face to Face on the Gallows Breaks Down.

Thousands of People See the Drop Fall—A Loud Scream Followed For Hours the Doomed Man's Long Story of Crime That Lacks Romance.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 3.—Talton Hall, the Kentucky desperado, was safely hanged at Wise courthouse, Va., at noon Friday.

At 9:30 a. m. there were 3,000 people pouring into the village from every direction to get one glimpse of a man after death who has become so notorious. By noon there were thousands more.

Talton Hall, the condemned man, usually noted for his bravery, broke down completely and stood a coward in the shadow of the gallows. He had stood in front of showering bullets, but grim death, the antagonist of life, had too many terrors for him.

A tempting breakfast prepared by his sister was placed before him about 7 o'clock, but he refused to eat. He drank a cup of coffee and then called for whiskey. A drink was given him, but it had little effect.

Guards were on duty around the jail and in the vicinity of the courthouse all night. Outposts of three men were stationed on each road leading into the town during the night, and every man who came in was searched, and if found to carry a Winchester or pistol, such weapons were confiscated.

Hall's Crimes.

The crime for which Talton Hall suffered the extreme penalty of the law Friday was one of the most atrocious murders ever perpetrated in this section. On July 25, 1891, Enos B. Hyton, who a short time before had been appointed a special policeman of the town of Norton, Wise county, Va., had taken into custody Miles Bates, a desperate character of that region for the theft of a watch and a pistol. While taking his prisoner down the railroad, Talton Hall came across the field, diagonally from the town, and overtook him. He demanded the release of the prisoner, which Hyton, of course, refused. Before Hyton had time to draw his weapon or say anything further, Hall pulled out a .38-caliber pistol and shot him, killing him instantly. Hall and Bates started off together, and after going a short distance, turned into the woods and made their escape before pursuit was organized.

Next seen of Hall was at Coburn, whence he went to Roanoke. He remained in Southwest Virginia several weeks and then went back through Norton, Big Stone Gap to Middleboro, where he stayed all night, registering at the hotel. Then he went by way of Knoxville and Chattanooga to Memphis, where he was subsequently arrested. Hall claimed on his trial that he had not seen Hyton before that day, which was possibly true; but it is not believed that the murderer's only motive was the release of Hyton to release his prisoner. Hall had eloped with a married woman named Saylor, who was the sister-in-law of Hyton.

Shortly afterward Saylor was assassinated, it is now pretty certain, by the hand of Talton Hall. Hyton is said to have sworn to kill the man who murdered his brother-in-law, and it is pretty certain that Hall heard of it and took advantage of the fact of Hyton having Bates under arrest to pick a quarrel with him and kill him.

After a stay of several months in Memphis, he was arrested and brought back to Wise C. H., where he was brought to trial in the early spring, and convicted of murder in the first degree. He was immediately taken to Lynchburg after his sentence, and lodged in jail for safe-keeping.

His counsel took an appeal to the supreme court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed, when Hall was taken to Wise C. H., and sentenced to hang on the 30th of September. Instead of returning him to Lynchburg the sheriff summoned a guard of fifty men from Big Stone Gap, Norton and other towns in the county, who have been on guard heavily armed, up to the day of the execution.

The first killing he took into account was when he was a Confederate guerrilla among the East Tennessee mountains.

While out scouting one day he encountered a Union soldier in a road. The man, he said, had before the soldier recovered from his astonishment Hall threw up his gun and shot him through his head. Reflecting on his maiden effort Mr. Hall said: "I felt kinder sorry for the fellow, but I made a suit of clothes and a pair of boots that he was selling for \$17." Continuing, he said: "I killed six or seven men during the war. They were not all Union soldiers, though. Two of them were moonshiners that disagreed with me over a game of seven-up."

Before the war ended Hall had gotten into the habit of killing men and women. It was over could not break himself. Murder came easy and easy, and his never too tender conscience became more callous than ever. One night he walked out from a little Virginia village with a horse-trader. When he returned he had plenty of money to spend, and nobody cared to ask where he got it. The horse-trader, however, was found near the "divide" of a creek in the woods.

He varied the next incident in his sanguinary career by planting a knife up to the hilt in the groin of a drunken companion. Before he moved away from that part of the country more than twenty murders were committed by him and the band of desperadoes that sprang up around him. The whole country was thrown into a state of terror by their bloody orgies at the villages. Hall was made United States marshal as an expedient to get rid of him. It was hoped that some outlaw would kill him.

He made a good officer in one respect—all illicit distillers who had crossed him were hunted out of their hiding places. Hall did not arrest those he caught, he killed them. It was not long before most of his enemies left the country. Having killed all the male population he had a grudge against, he began to exceed even the privileges of uninterrupted slaughter. He outraged women. This proved to be beyond the endurance of the people, and they at last organized a vigilance committee and hunter Hall and his followers across the mountain range into Tennessee. So long as he confined his bloody work to the fastnesses of the Alleghenies, he had immunity from the law, but at Bristol, after a murder more brutal than any of the others, he was forced to save his precious neck by flight.

A short time before the execution Hall was interviewed in the jail. He admitted the killing of Hyton and told of his fight as narrated above. He is credited with killing 30 men, but, of course, this is an exaggeration. When asked how many men he actually killed, he replied: "Not counting those I killed in the war, the number will probably not reach five. First, I killed Henry Maggart, and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. I killed Triplett, Trust and Mohall in Floyd county, Kentucky, between 1875 and 1885, and was tried and acquitted in all. These men were killed in political quarrels. The last one was Hyton. I killed him because I thought he was drawing his pistol, and I didn't want him to have the drop on me."

Saylor, whom he is thought to have assassinated, is not included in the above list, which would make an even half dozen victims, not counting those killed in the war.

While Hall has the reputation of being a murderer and desperado, he was at one time a prominent man, and has probably had a number of crimes laid to his charge of which he is innocent. Little Talton Hall—no relation to this now-famous man—was a well-known figure in Kentucky, though he has not been heard from for a number of years. It is probable that this Talton Hall is responsible for many of the offenses credited to the man hanged Friday. Hall was for two years sheriff of Floyd county, and made a good officer. As stated above, he was also United States marshal for six years, and resigned because he was tired of the position.

TO CLEANSE RIVERS.

A Fine Scheme to Wash Filth Down to Cities and Villages on the Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 3.—The Monongahela Navigation Co., controlling the slack water system of that river, has made a novel proposition to the city authorities, as a precaution against the invasion of the cholera. Steamboats are to be stationed in the Monongahela river, and the wheels kept going until the filth is washed into the middle of the stream; then about 15 inches of water, held back by boards raised above dam No. 1, is to be suddenly released, carrying the filth southward. At present the Monongahela is not moving more than one mile in twenty-four hours. The volume of water to be released would create a current of two or three miles an hour. A few wickets at Davis Island dam, six miles down the Ohio, are to be lowered to aid the progress. The cleaning out of the Allegheny is to follow. Col. T. P. Roberts, a well-known engineer, makes the proposition.

FIRE THE HOUSE.

Desperate Attempt to Cremate a Family in Kentucky.

DANVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—For some time there has been trouble brewing between old man John Williams, who lives in the Knobs near Parksville, and others in his neighborhood. Early Friday morning parties to the feud set fire to the Williams house while the occupants were all asleep, and came very near cremating the whole family. They rushed from the burning building in their night clothes, the old man with his hair singed. The house and its contents were destroyed. Williams has a clear case, he thinks, against the perpetrators, and there is a fine chance for a first-class shooting match, Williams being a desperate man.

Simple, Yet Marvelous Cholera Cure.

HAMBURG, Sept. 3.—Great interest has been aroused by the simple, but seemingly effectual treatment recommended by Prof. Northengale and Kahler. It may be that the decrease in the fearful mortality can be ascribed to this treatment, which is nothing but giving the patient enemata of warm salt water. It is claimed by those who have followed this course of treatment that its result is marvelous. In some cases where the patients were in such a state of collapse that it was impossible to discern the pulse recovery has followed the application of the enemata. The claim is made that the death rate of the city has been reduced fully fifty per cent. through this method.

Sensation Among Steamship Agents.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—President Harrison's expected order caused a sensation among the steamship agents in this city. The president's circular letter will practically stop all immigration while the cholera epidemic lasts. Steamship agents recognize the fact that they will have to give up steerage traffic, to the detriment of their business. It is estimated that the transatlantic steamship companies will lose at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month while the 30 days' quarantine regulations are being carried out.

This Year's Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, announced the totals of the cotton crop for the year ending August 31, 1893, on 'Change Thursday morning. His figures showed that the crop had reached the enormous aggregate of 9,013,379 bales, against 8,752,597 last year and 7,311,373 the year before last.

A Lead Pencil Causes Death.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Catharine Horan, wife of James Horan, captain of canal boat G. Hayden, of Oswego, was instantly killed at Geres Lock, near this city. She was walking along the dock of the boat and stumbled upon a coil of rope. She fell headlong, and a lead pencil which she carried in her hand was driven into her brain through her left eye. She was dead before her husband reached her.

Judge Blaine Skips to Cuba.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—Judge Blaine, ordinary of Glynn county, who was caught in the act of robbing the safe of his friend, Grover Michelson, turned up missing Friday morning, having forfeited his bond, leaving in the morning for Cuba. Relatives of Judge Blaine will pay every dollar of his indebtedness to Michelson, whose safe he robbed. Before leaving Blaine wired his resignation as ordinary to Gov. Northern.

Immigrants Detained at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Ont., Sept. 3.—A car containing thirty immigrants, on the morning express from Buffalo, was detained Friday, at the tunnel station here, owing to the refusal of the United States authorities to allow the car to enter their territory on account of the illness of several of the occupants from what it is feared may be cholera.

More Arrests at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Sept. 3.—Several more arrests were made Friday on warrants sworn out by Secretary Lovejoy. The detectives were up before daylight and scouring the town. They took to the guard-house Matthew Foy, charged with murder; Oscar Colfish, charged with aggravated assault and battery, and Elmer Ball, charged with conspiracy.

Nine Miles in Six Minutes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A special to the World from Buffalo says that the first train out on the Philadelphia & Reading road left Friday morning and made the phenomenal run of nine miles in six minutes. The train consisted of an engine and two heavy passenger coaches, and all through to Rochester the run averaged a mile a minute.

Bank Robber Dead.

CAYUCOS, Cal., Sept. 3.—Wm. Brown, who was shot by officers while attempting, with four others, to rob the Cayucos bank Tuesday night, is dead. He was a brother of John B. Brown, who killed Lorenz Skofy some time ago and died afterward at San Quentin prison.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Gathered From All Parts of the Country By Telegraph.

George Murray has been named for congress by the people's party for the Seventh Georgia district.

W. A. McKeighan has been nominated for congress by the alliance in the Fifth Nebraska district.

Mrs. McGuffey, the oldest woman in Mercer county, is dead at her home in Bethel. She was in her one hundredth years.

Gov. Brown, of Maryland, has appointed Congressman Page to succeed the late Judge Irving as chief-justice of the First judicial district.

Hon. Wm. C. Beck, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Colorado, was found dead in bed at Denver Friday. His death was caused by heart failure.

Jeff Houser, aged 14, of Owen, five miles south of Marion, O., Friday morning attempted to jump on a fast moving freight train, and, falling underneath, was literally ground to pieces.

Up to and including the 31st of August, the treasury department has shipped to various points in the United States \$7,000,000 in small notes for the purpose of facilitating the movement of the crops.

Near Harrisville, W. Va., a tree was recently cut down which had a bullet imbedded in it six inches from the outside. Marks showed the bullet was shot into it.

The steamship Minnesota, at pier No. 48, Philadelphia, was stopped Friday from unloading by the deputy surveyor of the port, Mr. Franklin, on account of having 110 bales of rags aboard from the cholera infected districts of Europe.

Assistant Secretary Crouse, of the treasury department, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Foster, to enter the gubernatorial campaign in Nebraska. He will look after the work of his department until his successor has qualified.

It transpired Friday evening that 3,620 fever patients occupy all the beds usually available in the London hospitals for emergencies. About 1,500 beds had been specially arranged for, however, to meet the requirements of a cholera epidemic.

At Williamsport, O., Lloyd Wilkinson accidentally shot his companion George Harcourt, in the face, inflicting an injury that will disfigure him for life. The boys were out on a lark, and came across an old revolver, with which they played cow boy.

The Cork town council has passed a resolution setting forth its intention to call Mr. Gladstone's notice to the prompt anti-cholera precautions taken by the American government, and to request that similar measures be adopted by Great Britain.

The American Druggist, of New York, says: A great many people are giving themselves unnecessary trouble about cholera. The disease is only formidable where inadequate means exist for grappling with it, and in this country we are fully prepared for it.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—FLOUR—Winter patent, \$4.00; fancy, \$4.05; family, \$2.00; extra, \$2.25; low grade, \$1.00; spring patent, \$4.00; spring fancy, \$3.00; spring family, \$2.50; rye flour, \$3.75; \$3.40.

WHEAT—Was dull and easy at 75¢ for No. 2 red and good No. 3 red was held at 68¢, but there were some offerings which would not command that figure.

CORN—The market was unsettled and irregular with an easy tendency. Ear was quiet at 42¢ for prime to choice samples. No. 2 white shelled declined to 51¢ and No. 2 mixed to 50¢.

OATS—Good No. 2 white nominally held at 38¢. Mixed samples sold at 30¢, according to quality. No. 2 white was wanted at 38¢, but fairly held at 35¢.

CATTLE—Shippers, good to choice, \$4.25; \$4.75; common to fair, \$3.00; \$4.00; oxen, good to choice, \$3.25; \$3.75; common to fair, \$1.75; \$2.00; select butchers, \$4.00; \$4.25; none of the best on sale; fair to medium, \$3.25; \$3.40; common, \$1.75; \$2.00; heifers, good to choice heavy, \$3.00; \$3.50; good to choice light, \$2.00; \$2.50; common to fair, \$1.50; \$2.00.

HOGS—Select heavy and prime butchers, \$4.00; \$4.25; fair to good packing, \$3.50; \$4.00; and rough, \$3.25; \$4.00; fair to good light, \$3.00; \$3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—Steady and best shipping firm. Wethers and yearlings, \$4.50; \$5.00; fat ewes, \$4.00; \$4.50; common to fair mixed, \$3.00; \$3.50; extra, \$4.25; \$4.50; Lamb—Best shippers, \$4.00; \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.00; \$3.50; butchers, \$3.00; \$3.25; culls, \$2.00; \$2.50.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—WHEAT—September, 75¢; October, 76¢; December, 78¢; May, 80¢.

RYE—Dull; western, 42¢; CORN—Lower, weak and moderately active; No. 2, 52¢; September, 53¢; October, 54¢; November, 55¢.

OATS—Dull and easier; October, 38¢; November, 39¢; December, 40¢; January, 41¢.

CATTLE—Tender and unchanged. HOGS—Market firm; Philadelphia, \$4.25; \$4.50; best Yorkers, \$4.00; \$4.25; grassers, \$4.50; \$4.80. Ton cars of hogs shipped to York.

SHEEP—Market slow and unchanged. BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—WHEAT—Market No. 2 red spot and September, 74¢; October, 75¢; December, 76¢; steamer No. 2 red, 70¢.

CORN—Easy; mixed spot and September, 48¢; October, 49¢; asked; year 50¢ asked. OATS—Easier; No. 2 white western, 40¢; No. 2 mixed western, 38¢.

RYE—Dull at the decline; No. 2, 46¢.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—FLOUR AND GRAIN—Cash quotations.—Flour weak, neglected and nominally lower. No. 2 spring wheat, 73¢; No. 2 spring wheat, 69¢; No. 2 red, 73¢; No. 2 corn, 47¢; No. 2 oats, 34¢; No. 2 white, 36¢; No. 3 white, 32¢; No. 2 rye, 60¢; No. 2 barley, 63¢; No. 3 f. o. b., 60¢; No. 4 f. o. b., 60¢; No. 1 faxseed, 11.00; No. 1, 10.95.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—WHEAT—Showered little change, and ruled quiet. No. 2 red September, 75¢; 75¢.

CORN—Little or no trading in options, and quotations nominally unchanged; local car lots quiet. No. 4 mixed track, 55¢; ungraded yellow in grade depot, 50¢; No. 2 for local trade, 50¢; No. 2 spot in export elevator 50¢; No. 2 mixed spot October, November and December, 52¢; 54¢.

OATS—Car lots quiet; new No. 2 white 37¢; new No. 1 white, 40¢; old do 40¢; No. 2 white September, 35¢.

TOLLEDO, O., Sept. 3.—WHEAT—Active and steadier; No. 2 cash and September, 76¢; October, 78¢; December, 80¢; May, 84¢.

CORN—Dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 51¢. OATS—Dull; No. 2 cash, 35¢.

RYE—Dull; cash, 40¢. CLOVER SEED—Active and steadier; prime, cash to arrive, \$3.50; October, \$3.67; November, \$3.60.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

First—That Allen Grover, Calvert C. Arthur, Edward F. Herndon, Henry A. Rees, H. W. Rees and William Manley have become incorporated by virtue of the provisions of the General Statutes of Kentucky under the name of Shannon and Forman Chapel Turnpike Company, and the principal place of transacting business is at the residence of John H. Herndon, Esq., Mason county, Ky.

Second—The nature of the business proposed to be transacted is the construction, maintenance and operation of a turnpike road from the Sardis Turnpike Road near the forks of Shannon creek to Fleming county line near Forman's Chapel, a distance of about two and a half miles.

Third—The capital stock of said corporation is six thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each, the private stock to be paid in upon call of the Directors, and the stock of Mason county in accordance with requirements of the order of the Court of Claims of Mason county.

Fourth—Said corporation shall commence business as soon as two thousand dollars is subscribed to the capital stock and shall continue in existence fifty years.

Fifth—The affairs of the corporation are to be conducted by a President and a Board of Directors, five in number, a Secretary and Treasurer, all of whom are to be stockholders in said corporation. The first set of officers shall be Allen Grover, President; H. W. Rees, Calvert C. Arthur, Edward F. Herndon, William Manley and Henry A. Rees, Directors; Edward F. Herndon, Secretary; H. W. Rees, Treasurer, and they shall hold their offices until the first Monday in April, 1894, and until their successors are chosen and qualified; and every first Monday in April thereafter a President and Board of Directors shall be chosen by the stockholders, and a Secretary and Treasurer by the President and Board of Directors to hold for the ensuing year and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Sixth—The indebtedness of said corporation shall at no time exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Seventh—The private property of the stockholders is to be exempt from the corporate debts of said corporation.

April 19th, 1892. ALLEN GROVER, CALVERT C. ARTHUR, EDWARD F. HERNDON, HENRY A. REES, WILLIAM MANLEY.



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